

From the last number of the *Telegraph* readers have it would appear that many of our letters have either failed to reach their destination, or have been crowded out. This may be, of course, we do not know, but presume they must have been lost. With the exception of a few days of unusual pressure of other business, we have written nearly, if not quite, every day. Our readers have not, however, probably lost much by the failure.

The question of an adjourned session has not yet been definitely determined. The Committee on Finance find some difficulty in preparing the appropriation bills for two years in advance; but this can probably be done with a reasonable approximation to the wants of the various departments of the public service. But if the State is to be distracted for Members of Congress then an adjourned session becomes imperative. There is a proposition now before the House, to adjourn on the 12th of March, to meet in an adjourned session on the first of February, for the specific purpose of discussing the State, and passing the necessary appropriation bills, the session not to extend beyond the period of thirty days. The result of the proposition is quite uncertain.

The bill then pending in the Senate, and referred to in a former letter, which, under the pretext of providing against the organizations of military expeditions from Ohio into Virginia, striking covertly at the freedom of speech, was, after a hard contest in that body, finally disposed of by being indefinitely postponed. The friends of the bill proclaimed their purpose to be not to meet the case of such men as John Brown, who was highly eulogized, but such men as Wendell Phillips, and those who, in Ohio, might be detected in speaking or writing against slavery. The bill would have been exactly to the purpose of the usurping Emperor of France when he found it convenient to strike down the liberty of speech and the press.

But the death of the bill in the Senate, where it originated, has not satisfied the friends of the measure. Therefore, the Senate bill has been reintroduced in the House, where it will give the Virginia gentlemen an opportunity to ventilate their patriotism—or, as some would irreverently say—their severity. It will probably pass the House, after consuming much of the time of the session, and go back to the Senate to give the very "conservative" members of that body an opportunity to repeat their eloquent speeches. But that the Senate will so satisfy itself as to pass the bill after having killed it, as above stated, is not to be supposed. We may, however, have done a wrong to certain members of the House by admitting that the bill will pass the House, and hope we are mistaken therein. But taking it for granted that the Democrats will all vote for the bill, it seems probable to us that a half dozen South-side semi-Republicans can be had to go with them. Time will show.

The celebrated Lola Montez is announced to lecture here to-night. From her world-wide celebrity she will call out a full house.

The weather yesterday and to-day is mild and spring-like. Yesterday, being Sunday, there was a grand turn-out to all the Churches, and the streets, in consequence, were alive with the Church-goers. Whether they were all moved by pure devotion, or whether a slight thought of personal charms and fine dresses intruded its unwelcome presence into the heart of an occasional devotee, is none of our business; and therefore is not a matter for our comments.

Bishop Redell officiated in the Episcopal Church, for the first time, in this city. He is not a man of commanding presence, and suffers in that respect by a comparison with the venerated and universally admired McElvaine. He is, doubtless, a man of fair abilities, but he did not meet the expectations of many who went to hear him with perhaps, extravagant expectations.

A very interesting revival has been in progress for some time in the M. E. Church. How many have united with the Church we have not heard, but believe the number to be quite large.

Our letter, we suspect, is long enough to burn our readers, and so we close.

Don't Telegraph. Taking it for granted that our citizens feel an interest in our Common Schools, we give to-day, instead of a letter, the report of the Committee on Schools, &c., on House Bill No. 56, which proposed to so alter the school law that one-half of the school tax raised in the several counties should be expended therein, and the other half, only, go into the general school fund.

This was offered as a compromise, many of the members claiming that all the money raised in each county should be spent in the county. As Chairman of the Committee on Schools, we presented the following report, which was adopted and the bill indefinitely postponed:

The Committee on Common Schools and School Lands, to whom were referred H. B. No. 56; To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to provide for the organization and maintenance of common schools,' passed March 14, 1853; passed May 1st, 1854," have had the same under consideration, and respectfully beg leave to report.

REPORT.

That the Constitution of the State makes it imperative upon the Legislature to provide, by taxation, for the maintenance and support of an efficient system of common schools in this State;

the General Assembly of 1853 perfected and passed, without your committee believing it to be in accordance with the features, the best common school system that has yet been devised by this assembly of our sister States. Without claiming perfection for this system, and without objecting to such amendments as time and experience may show to be necessary, we would earnestly deprecate all changes which would not tend manifestly to make it more efficient, and especially would we deprecate any change so radical as that proposed in this bill—striking, as it does, in the opinion of your committee, at the vitals of the system, and tending, if adopted, to the final overthrow, not only of our present admirable school law, but to the defeat of the wise and beneficent provision of the Constitution, which makes it the duty of the State to provide the means for the education of all her children.

Your committee do not propose to argue either the right or the expediency of taxation for educational purposes. If the proposition was a new one, we might properly do so; but while the present constitution remains in force, there are no open questions of fundamental law has definitely settled these questions; and, in the opinion of your committee, they are wisely settled. In strict conformity with the provisions of that instrument, and, as your committee believe, in its true spirit and intent, under our present school law, the State levy for the support of common schools is distributed throughout the State, in proportion to the number of youths in each school district, without regard to the accidental location of the property so taxed, or the youths to be educated. If, therefore, happens, that those counties which have in their limits, more material wealth relatively than they have pupils, pay into the school fund more than their fair share for educational purposes; while those counties which have more children in proportion than they have accumulated wealth, receive more of this fund than they pay in.

This is claimed to be unjust and oppressive on those counties where the greater wealth is accumulated; and, at first sight, would seem to be so; but, however plausible the objection to the present law may seem, it is, in the opinion of your committee, plausible only, and founded upon a very palpable fallacy. To the mind of your committee, the law of 1853, in the feature complained of, embodies the only principle of equity upon which a system of common schools can ever be maintained. The only theory upon which your committee can justify a tax at all for the purposes of education, is that the State, being sovereign, has a right to tax the property of the State for the purpose of educating the people of the State. If this theory is not sound, then the whole system is built upon a fallacy, and ought to fall. But if the principle is right, then the money, when it is collected, ought to be applied to the education of the children of the State wherever they may be found.

The net-work of railroads which enter in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and other cities, has made them the centers of the trade, and is drawing to them the wealth, not only of the rural districts of the State, but of the neighboring States. But these railroads have not been built to educate. The Banks of the State, located in the same centers, issuing their millions of promises to pay, make the whole State tributary to them. But these Banks have no children to educate. These railroads and Banks, with other facilities, invite to the investment of capital, drawn from all directions, and the furnace and the forge, the mill and the manufactory, spring up like magic, until millions of dollars are invested in these vast establishments. But the furnace, and mill, and factory have no children to educate. These means of material progress increase until the merchants in these centers become as princes, and their splendid residences rival the palaces of royalty in other lands in cost and magnificence. But these railroads have no children to educate. These means of material progress increase until the merchants in these centers become as princes, and their splendid residences rival the palaces of royalty in other lands in cost and magnificence. But these railroads have no children to educate.

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REPORT.

That the Constitution of the State makes it imperative upon the Legislature to provide, by taxation, for the maintenance and support of an efficient system of common schools in this State;

We can never consent to such a record. If these counties have the slightest objection to the bill, giving them one-half of the levy, they have an unquestioned right to demand at our hands the whole of it, and it is the grossest outrage to refuse the demand.

The passage of this bill would, in the opinion of your committee, be to strike a death blow at the very vitals of the whole theory of common schools. For, let it once be admitted that it is unjust to expend any part of the school tax outside of the County in which it is collected, and the same claim, with equal force, will be urged in favor of the Township. Nor would it stop long here, for the same principle must apply to the School District as well. If it is wrong to tax the property of a county for the education of any one outside of the county, it is no less wrong to tax the property of the township, the city, the town, or the sub-district, for a like purpose. And by logical necessity, we are brought to the last link in the chain of argument which is, that the *entire* tax can only be taxed for the education of the children of the county. When that point is reached all taxation must cease, of course, and we are brought back to what some esteem the "good old plan" of letting the rich educate their children in the private school, the academy and the college, and the poor go uneducated. While we do not believe that such is the design of the friends of this bill, yet we would be unfaithful to our clearest convictions, if we did not declare that, in our deliberate opinion, such would be the final result of the change proposed in the central, and as we conceive the vital principle of the common school system.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

T. A. PLANTS, Chairman.

A VICTIM FROM MISSOURI.

The Pacific City (Iowa) Herald, edited by H. A. Thomson, well known in this section as former editor of the *Telegraph*, contains an account of the outrageous conduct of the citizens of Ringgold, Ga., in defrauding Mr. Joseph Rigg, (formerly a citizen of our county,) of his property.

Mr. Rigg had lived in our community many years, and we think our citizens generally, without distinction of party, will bear us out in the assertion that a more inoffensive, honest and industrious citizen could not be found anywhere. For years he was connected with the "Coal-ridge Mill," in this place, where he earned a snug property, all of which he took with him to Georgia, and lost in the hazardous investment of real estate. Had a portion been invested in human chattels, he would doubtless, to-day, have been a thriving and much respected citizen of that commonwealth. But not fancying that kind of property, he committed the unpardonable sin of letting it alone, and suffered the penalty.

Mr. Rigg returned a few weeks ago, and has again taken up his residence in our town. We hope he may meet with the success he had "in days of yore," and in a short time find himself comfortably situated and in the enjoyment of a happy home, though the climate may not be as congenial as that of the "sunny South." The Herald says:

We have just received a letter from a friend of ours, detailing his sufferings and losses in consequence of a removal to the South. When we emigrated, to this section, we tried to persuade him to do the same, but failed. He concluded to seek a warmer climate.

Although raised a Quaker, he had become a Democrat and an apologist for Slavery. His wife, also, belonged to a family noted for their Democracy. So they concluded to emigrate to Georgia. Last October, Joseph Rigg (for such was his name) went to Georgia, and purchased a farm for \$2,250—part cash, and part on time. He returned for his family and goods, and they reached "the sunny South" about the time of the Harper's Ferry excitement. He concluded to go to work, and his new business, and kept quiet. But this would not do. His neighbors gathered around him, and endeavored to get some expression from him hostile to slavery. He was particularly careful at this period. Instead of allaying the distrust, his comely one only served to confirm their suspicions that he was one of John Brown's men—a captain or colonel, perhaps. How to get rid of him, and get his property was the next question.

A neighbor visited him one day, and inquired if he would sell his farm. He replied that he would, if he could get enough for it. This man reported the fact to the person of whom he purchased, and who held a note for back pay money. The former owner then made oath that Rigg was in the act of running away to defraud his creditors, and got an attachment on every thing he had, even to the last chair in the house. Rigg applied for legal advice, and was told that it was folly for him to go to law in Georgia—that the prejudices against Northern men were so strong, that he could not obtain a fair trial, and his advice was to sell to some one and leave the State as soon as possible. This he undertook to do, when a bail warrant was issued, and officers sent to put him to jail. His lawyer hearing of this, and being a brother Mason, sent an express messenger in advance of the officers, advising him to leave the State immediately, which he did. He says, as soon as he touched the free soil of Ohio again, he and his wife signed a pledge: "No more Slavery and no more Democracy forever."

He says this move has cost him nearly all the hard earnings of his former life; and had he remained here hours longer, might have cost him his life.

Comment is unnecessary. Our advice to him is to emigrate to Western Iowa, and help us swell the Republican vote here. They don't want Northern Democrats down South.

A Great Deal of Truth in a Few Words.

Have, Mr. Clerk, been a member of the House of Representatives, long enough to learn many things which I never could have learned at home, and I think it has perfected my education on this point. I have learned that a man may support every measure of a Democratic Administration, and yet if he votes against a single interest of slavery, he is, ipso facto, no Democrat; and if he votes against every measure of the Administration, and will sustain the interests of slavery, he is, ipso facto, a good Democrat. I put that as God's malediction before the House, and before the people, and I stand up to stand upon it as a solemn conviction. [Speech of Mr. Hickman in Congress.

Characteristic Letter from Henry Ward Beecher.

In arranging their programme for the winter, the Lecture Committee of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association invited the Rev. H. W. Beecher to visit that city and deliver a course of lectures, adding, however, that it would be necessary for him to eschew all subjects pertaining either to politics or religion. The Reverend gentleman declined to come for the reasons assigned in the following very characteristic letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Committee:

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter politely inviting me to give one or more lectures before the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, and I thank you for the honor. But you ask, in consequence of the diversity of opinions among your members, that I should, if I accepted your invitation, "eschew all matters pertaining to politics or religion." I am too much of a patriot to eschew the one, and too good a Christian to neglect the other. Indeed, the only motive that I have for lecturing at all, is the hope that I may make better citizens and better Christians of my fellow-men. And it seems to me that a course of lectures, from which had been strained out "all matters pertaining to politics and religion," must afford but a very meagre diet to the young people of St. Louis.

Nor can I imagine why you should, under the circumstances, have wished me to visit you. If I have ever been of any service to my fellow men, it has been because I never would eschew any topic which I thought it needful for them to hear. Nor have I ever allowed myself to stand on any platform where I could not follow my own judgment as to what should be said, given the circumstances. It is too late in my life for me to yield up any sense of self-respect, and come under a censorship.

I hope I have not taken seriously a matter which, perhaps, you meant only as a pleasant jest. For, on reading your letter again, I can hardly repress the conviction, that you are asking me to come all the way to St. Louis to give lectures, under an implied agreement that I should "eschew all matters pertaining to politics and religion!"

Accept my congratulations upon the prosperity of your Association, as stated in your letter, and allow me, I trust without offense, to hope that before long the young men of this city will be able to do without shrinking, to the free speech of any honest man, who may have convictions, on moral and civil duties, worthy of a man and a citizen.

I am very truly, H. W. BEECHER.

The Pilgrims' Progress through the South.

A Christian of the name of C. V. N. Mills, engaged in a fruit business in the State of Georgia, although a Democrat, been suspected by the vigilants of Kanawha Valley, Va., of abolitionism, and has abruptly quitted that vale. He writes as follows from Hancock county, Virginia:

"Friend —: You have probably read or heard of my exit from Kanawha Valley, Va., as I find an account of it in every paper I receive from both North and South. With many others from the North, my business at Kanawha was to deliver fruit and ornamental trees, for which I had taken orders last summer—nothing else! As you are aware, I have always advocated Democratic principles; and to suffer such treatment as I have from members of my own party, is a little more than a conscientious Democrat like myself can easily bear. At one place I was allowed to turn and one-half days to commence and finish my business. At another place I was permitted only to stay over night, and then compelled to leave.

"A man from Ohio, who was engaged in the same business, was escorted to the Ohio River by a committee of three of the best men of the place, and was treated with a great deal of courtesy. My letters were opened, and those I mailed to J. O. Bloss & Co., and my wife, were not allowed to leave the State. But from accounts of the treatment of other northern men, I have no reason to complain of my own."

The Man of Honor.

A Washington correspondent thus speaks of Mr. Sickles' appearance in the House:

"There is a general stir among the fairer portion of the audience as Mr. Sickles, sauntering quietly in a slouchy coat, stirred with his partisan fan, and with the name of his acquired name of the best-dressed man in the House. A dark brown hair, brushed smoothly away from his white, broad forehead; full beard and moustache, and a handsome face, all but the eyes—oh! such singular looking eyes! As long as his back is turned, he seems an Adonis; but the eyes spoil all, his usual style of dress—one that makes him the envy of every dandy on Pennsylvania avenue for its distinctive perfection—is a black dress coat, with velvet collar, and light gray trousers, tapering down to the small, shiny boots. His hands are encased in perfectly fitting kid gloves of some dark color, which he constantly wears, even in his seat. This habit, giving rise to a superstitious rumor that they are worn to conceal the deep blood-stains which he fancies are still crimsoning his hands. He lounges in a sort of nonchalant way upon his seat, seldom accosted by his fellow-members, and apparently quite unaware that he is the center for hundreds of curious eyes. He is boarding in a private family on Thirtieth street, and 'Terese' is with him."

A Female Jack Sheppard.

The Columbus *Fact* gives the particulars of the escape of a female convict from the Penitentiary, that in coolness and daring rivals the boldest achievements of Jack Sheppard:

The girl made her escape from the fifth story of the prison by passing over the roof and passing along the side of the building upon a cornice or water-table about eighteen inches broad. Passing along the front of the building, at the immense height of fifty or sixty feet from the ground, with nothing to hold to, and upon the projection scarcely visible from the ground, she reached, at the distance of about forty feet from her room window, a place where it was necessary for her to jump about twelve feet to the roof of the west wing. The leap was taken—proved a safe one—and the dauntless woman next fastened to the corner of the roof a rope which she manufactured of her own bedding, grasped it with her hands, and swinging from the roof, passed down on the outside of the wall, over windows where other convicts were sleeping, and down to terra firma, a distance of forty-five feet below the roof.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 11.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the pending business to be the election of a Printer.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., said the Democrats were willing to take a vote for printer to-morrow and not before.

Mr. Barksdale proposed that by general consent the subject be passed over till to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Sherman would not object if such was the general understanding. This was acquiesced in.

The Post-office appropriation bill was taken up. The Senate amendment abolishing the franking privilege was rejected. The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The Senate's amendment abolishing the franking privilege was rejected, 60 against 42.

Mr. Spinner's amendment abolishing the Post-office Department was rejected. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The Chairman presented the Kansas Constitution of the Wyandotte Committee.

Mr. Seward moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that the Committee inquire whether the provisions of the English bill are complied with.

Mr. Seward asked for the ayes and nays.

Mr. Pugh said he would vote against all instructions. He wanted it to go to the Committee in an unamended form.

Mr. Seward said it was too early to bring up this question. The Senator from Mississippi could obtain the information he desires by making a separate motion. He would always vote for resolutions asking for information, but he wanted this presented separately.

Mr. Mason said a statute existed that Kansas should not be admitted as a State until a certain population had been found by a census. Kansas could not come in as a State until she possesses the requisite population. The resolution only looked to information whether the law had been complied with. If the law requiring a certain population to exist prior to the admission be wrong, let it be repealed, but while it was a law it should be respected.

Mr. Brown said if the Constitution of Kansas was framed in criminal violation of the laws of Congress, now was the proper time to make the inquiry. We wanted information, and if it should prove that the act of Congress had been set at naught, he would feel constrained to vote against the admission of Kansas.

Mr. Pugh was entirely opposed to the system of instructing committees, and taking from their discretion. If the act of Congress had been violated he would vote against the admission of Kansas, but if it were correctly ascertained that she had the requisite population he would not stickle about forms. It was necessary that the fact should be ascertained by the Federal census. Congress had ruled no means to take the census here.

Mr. Bayard said the resolution was not in the form of an instruction, but merely looked to the making of a certain inquiry.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the resolution by instructing the committee to report a bill of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution.

Mr. Pugh still said he would vote against instructions, but he could vote for Mr. Brown's resolution merely of inquiry.

Mr. Harlan presented a petition in favor of repealing the fugitive slave law.

HOUSE.—There was a call of the House preliminary to taking a vote for Printer.

Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the matter until to-morrow.

Mr. Boocock had heard several gentlemen say that an election was to take place to-day. He wished to know whether that agreement was only on one side.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Barksdale severally said that it was the general understanding.

Mr. Wilson's motion was then disagreed to. The House then proceeded to vote.

Whole number of votes.....181
Necessary to a choice.....91
Doolittle.....90
Glossbrenner.....90

Messrs. Etheridge and Gilmer voted for Gales and Seaton. The House again voted, with the same result, except that Mr. Etheridge alone cast a vote for Gales and Seaton. If this had been thrown for Deffrees he would have been elected. If for Glossbrenner, it would have made a tie.

Mr. John Cochrane suggested a postponement.

Mr. Hill, not hearing of any absentees likely to arrive, urged that there be one more vote taken to-day.

Mr. Stanton remarked that he had paired off with Mr. Scott. He now terminated that arrangement, and would give the yeas and nays, having assurances that the prices of printing would be so reduced that there could therefore be no plunder.

Another vote was taken, amid confusion.

Whole number of votes.....182
Necessary to a choice.....92
Doolittle.....91
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Mr. Etheridge voted for Gales & Seaton. The subject was then passed over to-day.

Mr. Duell introduced a resolution, requesting the Postmaster General to communicate copies of all resolutions or instructions to the Postmasters, as to the opening and destroying of newspapers supposed to contain incendiary matter. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Campbell presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of a protective tariff.

Mr. Moorhead introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason from the Harper's Ferry Committee, reported a resolution that the President of the Senate issue warrants for the arrest of Sanborn, John Brown, Jr., and Redpath, who had refused the summons of the Committee to testify, and bring them before the Senate to answer for their conduct.

He believed there was no power in the Senate to compel the attendance of these men.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 46, nays 4. Those voting in the negative, were Messrs. Bingham, Hale, Sumner and Toombs.

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the Post-office Department Bill. Carried.

The House having refused to concur in the amendments, the Senate having abolished the franking privilege, Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate recede from the amendments. He was unwilling to force legislation on the other House. The motion was agreed to, yeas 42, nays 11.

Mr. Gwin now asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to abolish the franking privilege. Agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed, only two members voting against it. Messrs. Hemphill and Wilkinson, & 33 in favor of it.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio opened the discussion of the question of slavery in the Territories to-day, by introducing a resolution to declare null and void and unenforceable all the acts of the Legislature of New Mexico admitting it to that Territory.

More business has been transacted by Congress to-day than during the past ten weeks.

ALPHA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sherman moved that the election of Printer be further postponed till Monday. Agreed to.

The Senate bill abolishing the franking privilege was read and referred to a select committee of five, when the House adjourned till Monday.

[Correspondence of the Portland Transcript.]

THE PEOPLE IN CONVENTION!!

Great Union Savin' Meets in Horry!!

I do suppose that if this were blessed ole country of ours has been once on the very verge and pit of eternal damnation I just would tremble, it has been in that alarm situation at least fifty times.

And to the intent and end that honor may be given whar honor is due—I want it kept after the people as a everlasting remembrance—perpetual severer and momentous moses—that in all cases whar the union has been given over when perilled to the hands of the devil, and he has been in extremis mortal, an not likely to live afore mornin'—Horry has always kin to the rescue, an never failed to put the critter on its legs again.

When our folks first learn that Seward and Garrison had committed a reserchun in Virginy and Killed John Brown, and that the Osgwaytims and niggers had took Harper's ferry bote, we was considerably shook I allow, but we didn't lose our presence of mind.

It don't take longer to raise spirit of 76 in our people's buzzums than it dux to get up steam in your new fire engine. That's only one pesky nigger lives in our town. Let alone his nigger, I do suppose he is about as clever an old critter as ever lived, but then he's a posorty of Cain and Able, whar he is not fast friends with the jaw bone of an Ass, and consequently is again both scripser an the Constitution. Afore an hour had rolled away among the things as never was, we d're to his house all to smithers, and the black cuss himself escaped by leavin part of his skulp and wool enough for a pair of mitings, in the hands of Zoroaster Peabody. After he had thus acted in accordance with the pervisions an compromises of the constitution, we adjured to meet again into the meotinous next mite, whar a meetin on the state of the Union was appointed.

When we went in the meetin was organized an Petition was goin it in a 2-40 speech. As the Deacon and I not only licked him, but he licked me, and then tux suthin, we only heard the par-oarition.

"Over the sky-blew sirrulan vastness of the everlasting hill tops"—says Petlich, says he—"up from the Paelin ambigities unpeepable korruption an ossilated permeations of the howlin wilderness, borne on all the breezes that sweep the eternal circumference, shrieked by every eagle, as he rises from his prey and sores into boundless contiginity, I hear but one cry—Union! union again everything, now, hereafter, henceforth and forever more! Amen!"

Perhaps there warn't no stompin when Petlich sat down. Of course there warn't.

The committee on resolutions then 'kin in and reported the following, which was adopted syne dy:

1. Resolved, The day we celebrate may its shadder never be less.

2. Resolved, That things has kin to a poopy past and oughten so to be, so they oughten.

3. Resolved, That all abolitionists is resurrectionists, and that hangin 'em all would promote the interest of trade, and serve to make our free interstortions a terror to the world.

4. Resolved, That Gov. Wise, in hangin' old Seward and Garrison, is entitled to the generous sympathy of all who keep step with the Union. "And if he wants the Hornby Falanks," the selick men be authorized to send that corpse out, they will go.

5. Resolved, That we recognize in our Southern Brethren the trew Shiverly Patriots and Paytriarks. That they are right and that we of the North are wrong as the sparks is to go up and climbly. That slavery was sot up in the convent with Abram when he was fore a senet institution. Long may it wave!

6. Resolved, Ef our Southern Brethren don't think the foregoen strong enough, and will write about such a one as they wants, we'll pass it.

7. Resolved, That the Falanks remain under arms until further orders, with power to arrest all niggers, Peddlors, book agents and abolitionists found running at large agin the statute, and that the town be considered under marshal law for the present.

Adjourned syne dy.